Disease prone areas

*362. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified the areas prone to deadly diseases like malaria, encephalitis and dengue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan/measures taken so far to contain the diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Based on epidemiological consideration, the areas prone to Malaria have been identified. North-Eastern States, predominantly tribal areas in 8 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan, as well as some pockets of West Bengal, Goa, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, have been identified as areas prone to Malaria.

Japanese Encephalitis has been reported from 24 States and UTs but 14 States are prone for outbreaks. Such outbreaks have been noticed frequently in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

The risk of Dengue is present throughout the country. Urban areas are at higher risk due to increased use of water storage tanks, water coolers, tyre dumps and construction activities which create breeding sites for mosquitoes. Outbreaks of dengue are reported in Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Delhi in recent years.

Prevention and control of these vector borne diseases including outbreaks is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India assists the State Governments by way of providing technical support and sending expert teams to the affected areas of the States.

In so far as Malaria is concerned, National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) is in operation as a Category-II Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, taking into account that the North-Eastern States are highly endemic to Malaria, 100% Central assistance is being provided to the States from December, 1994.

A World Bank supported Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) covering 1045 PHCs in 100 districts with tribal population in the 8 above

mentioned States is being implemented since September,1997. Funds to meet the operational cost are also being provided to the States apart from providing insecticides, drugs, larvicides etc. under the project.

Strategies adopted for control of Malaria include:-

- Early case detection and prompt treatment.
- Selective vector control.
- Promotion of personal protection methods.
- Early detection and containment of epidemics.
- Information, Education and Communication towards personal prevention and community participation.
- Institutional and Management Capacity Building, Trained Manpower Development and efficient Management Information System (MIS).

The strategies for controlling Dengue include:-

- Disease and vector surveillance.
- Reduction of vector with community participation.
- Effective case management.
- Information, Education and Communication measures.
- Epidemic preparedness and early response.

Strategies being adopted to control Japanese Encephalitis include:-

1. Vector control by insecticidal spraying with appropriate insecticide in high risk areas.
2. Early diagnosis and proper management to reduce fatality.
3. Health Education.
4. Training of Medical Personnel and professionals.

Economic Co-operation between India and France

*363. SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :